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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/517,991	03/02/2005	Jean-Luc JL L Levavasseur	122077	7276
25944	7590	06/12/2008	EXAMINER	
OLIFF & BERRIDGE, PLC P.O. BOX 320850 ALEXANDRIA, VA 22320-4850				MUSSER, BARBARA J
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
1791				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/517,991	LEVAVASSEUR, JEAN-LUC J L L
	Examiner	Art Unit
	BARBARA J. MUSSER	1791

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 February 2008.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ .	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-3 and 7-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Syed(U.S. Patent 6,203,656) in view of Williamson et al.(U.S. Patent 4,534,813).

Syed discloses a method for making an acoustic panel by stacking a porous acoustic skin(Col. 2, ll. 29), a primary honeycomb(16), a multi-perforated septum(Col. 2, ll. 60-62) which can be made of fiberglass impregnated with resin(Col. 3, ll. 43-45), a secondary honeycomb(18), and an impermeable skin(24) on a mold, applying transverse pressure(Col. 3, ll. 17-20), and curing them to bond them together in the desired shape. The reference does not disclose forming the septum by applying separate parts to the honeycomb on the mold such that they abut each other so as to approximate the final shape. Williamson et al. discloses forming a complex curvature to a fabric(Col. 1, ll. 12-13) by mapping the surface and cutting several shapes which are pieced together abutting to form the final shape.(Abstract) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the septum of Syed from multiple parts which are applied to the surface of the honeycomb so that the septum would accurately fix the complex curvature of the article,(Col. 1, ll. 12-14, 44-47) thus using a known technique to improve a similar article in the same way. While

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Syed does not explicitly disclose the porous acoustic skin is perforated, one in the art would appreciate that since the skin is porous, it effectively has a multitude of holes.

Additionally, the reference indicates skin has a conventional configuration(Col. 2, ll. 30), and since such skins are conventionally perforated, it would be perforated. As to the error E, one in the art would appreciate that since creases would not be desirable, one in the art would appreciate that a minimum distance between the septum and honeycomb would be desired and would use the appropriate number of septum sections to insure this.

Regarding claim 2, one in the art would appreciate that the least number of septum pieces would be used.

Regarding claim 7, Syed discloses the septum can be pre-perforated(Col. 2, ll. 66)

Regarding claim 9, one in the art would appreciate that the septum could be perforated before or after cutting to the desired shapes, and these are obvious alternatives in the art. Additionally, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to perforate after cutting since perforations would not be made in areas which would later be discarded as scrap.

Regarding claim 10, Syed discloses the septum is fiber reinforced material in a resin matrix.(Col. 3, ll. 43-44) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the septum of glass fiber fabric impregnated with resin since this would be an easy way to include fiberglass

reinforcement as is known in the art and to use epoxy since epoxy is a well-known and conventional curable resin for use in pre-pregs.

3. Claims 1 and 4-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the admitted prior art in view of Syed and Williamson et al.

The admitted prior art discloses a method for making an acoustic panel by stacking a multi-perforated acoustic skin, a primary honeycomb, a multi-perforated septum made of fabric impregnated with resin, a secondary honeycomb, and an impermeable skin together(Pg. 2, ll. 35- Pg. 3, ll. 11) The reference does not disclose the exact curing process. Syed discloses layering the material up on a mold, applying transverse pressure(Col. 3, ll. 17-20), and curing them to bond them together in the desired shape. The reference does not disclose forming the septum by applying separate parts to the honeycomb on the mold such that they abut each other so as to approximate the final shape. Williamson et al. discloses forming a complex curvature to a fabric(Col. 1, ll. 12-13) by mapping the surface and cutting several shapes which are pieced together abutting to form the final shape.(Abstract) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to lay everything up on the mold to form the final product since Syed discloses making a similar product using a mold and to make the septum of the admitted prior art from multiple parts which are applied to the surface of the honeycomb so that the septum would accurately fix the complex curvature of the article(Col. 1, ll. 12-14, 44-47) thus using a known technique to improve a similar article in the same way. As to the error E, one in the art would appreciate that since creases would not be desirable, one in the art would appreciate

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that a minimum distance between the septum and honeycomb would be desired and would use the appropriate number of septum sections to insure this.

Regarding claim 4, while the references do not disclose the septum is coated with adhesive, one in the art would appreciate that since multiple parts are being laid up on a surface, the parts could move relative to one another. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use an adhesive on the septum of the admitted prior art, Syed, and Williamson et al. to keep the septum parts in place relative to one another when they are placed on the honeycomb and to make the adhesive have strength the moment it contacts the honeycomb to keeps the parts from moving relative to one another.

Regarding claim 5, one in the art would appreciate that the adhesive would allow movement of the parts after placement to allow them to be shifted to best fit the honeycomb so as to cover the most surface of the honeycomb.

Regarding claim 6, since the holes in the septum as intended to remain open, one in the art would appreciate that they would be checked for blockage by the adhesive prior to assembly.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments filed 2/28/08 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding applicant's argument that Syed does not disclose a septum made of component parts cut from a flexible strip, examiner agrees. The rejection would be anticipatory rather than obvious if the reference taught everything in the claims.

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Williamson teaches the concept of making a flexible article in several pieces so it will accurately fit a complex curvature.

Regarding applicant's argument that Williamson does not teach a septum made of component parts cut from a flexible strip, the reference teaches the concept of making a flexible material(like the septum) from multiple pieces abutted together so that they will fit the complex curvature of the final desired shape. This known technique is used to improve a similar product(the flexible septum) in the same way.

Conclusion

5. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to BARBARA J. MUSSER whose telephone number is (571)272-1222. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday; alternate Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richard Crispino can be reached on (571)-272-1226. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

BJM
/B. J. M./
Examiner, Art Unit 1791

/Richard Crispino/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1791